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Indonesia

Oilseeds and Products Annual

Indonesia Oilseeds and Products Annual

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Report Highlights:

Indonesian palm oil production will continue grow and will reach 25.4 million metric tons (mmt) in marketing year (MY) 2011/2012, due to expanded harvested areas and higher yields. Indonesian soybean production remains uncertain due to unpredictable weather patterns.

Executive Summary:

- Post predicts an increase in palm oil production from 23.6 mmt in MY 2010/2011 to 25.4 mmt in MY 2011/2012 thanks to larger harvesting area at 6.35 million hectares and yield improvement at 4.0 mt per hectare.
- Palm kernel, palm kernel oil, and palm kernel meal, in parallel with an increase in palm oil production, are predicted to register an increase in production to 6.8 mmt, 2.96 mmt, and 3.54 mmt respectively in MY 2011/2012.
- Whether Indonesia's soybean production will increase in MY 2010/2011 remains ambiguous due to weather uncertainty. Post predicts soybean production level at 720,000 metric ton (mt) in MY 2011/2012.
- Post estimates an increase in importation of soybean meal to 2.7 mmt in MY 2011/2012 thanks to six percent growth in animal feed production.
- Indonesia fresh coconut production has been on the downtrend due to smaller harvesting area and declining yields. Consequently, production of copra and copra's derivative products crude coconut oil and copra meal - is predicted to decline in the next two marketing years.
- Indonesia imported 195,000 mt of peanuts in MY 2009/2010. Reduced production is expected to lead to an import level of 292,000 mt in MY 2010/2011. Imports will slightly drop to 250,000 mt in MY 2011/2012 thanks to a projected production recovery.

Commodities:

Oil, Palm

Production:

Indonesia's palm oil production will continue to grow to 25.4 mmt in MY 2011/2012. This growth will be primarily driven by increased harvested areas and higher yields. Between the years of 2000 – 2010, the harvested area for oil palm growth fluctuated between 200,000 to 500,000 hectares, with average growth being roughly 340,000 hectares. Post estimates that the harvested area will increase by an additional 250,000 hectares in MY 2011/2012, reaching a total 6.35 million hectares. Production yields are expected to increase to 4.0 mt per hectare, as more harvested area begins to enter peak production.

Moreover, higher palm oil prices will provide increased economic incentives for increased use of fertilizer and better crop management.

Consumption:

Palm oil for domestic consumption is dominated by the Indonesian food processing industry. Food uses of palm oil have averaged annual growth rates of nearly four percent since 2003. The use of palm oil by the domestic food industry is predicted to increase to approximately 4.6 mmt in MY 2011/2012.

Post predicts that the palm oil as biofuel feedstock will not likely experience progressive growth during the next two years. Limited government subsidies available to biofuel producers, competition with subsidized fossil fuels and uncompetitive biofuel purchasing prices by PERTAMINA (Indonesia's state

owned oil company) prohibits the establishment of a transparent and competitive Indonesian biofuels market.

Currently the Government of Indonesia (GOI) is developing downstream palm oil industrial processing clusters, primarily for oleochemical production. Progress toward realizing this plan has been slow. As a result, domestic palm oil use by oleochemical industries will experience only moderate growth. Post estimates an increase in industrial use of palm oil by biofuel and oleochemical industry to 1.25 mmt in MY 2011/2012.

Feed production is expected to increase by six percent to 11 mmt in MY 2011/2012. The feed industry will procure 185,000 mt of palm oil during the same marketing year.

Trade:

Post predicts that the majority of Indonesian palm oil will be exported in the next marketing year, with domestic consumption growth remaining moderate. Post predicts export volumes of palm oil will grow from 17.85 mmt in the current marketing year to 19.35 mmt in MY 2011/2012, with vegetable oil demand from China and India being the primary driver. Export growth to Europe depends on Indonesia's compliance with sustainable palm oil production requirements and the progress in Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD) enforcement. Significantly, Europe's supply and demand situation for rapeseed and sunflower oil will also be relevant in their demand for palm oil. Provided that external factors remain predictable, Post expects Indonesian palm oil export to Europe in MY 2011/2012 will remain consistent at roughly 4.0 mmt.

Stocks: Post expects ending stocks to increase from 302,000 mt in MY 2010/2011 to 367,000 mt in MY 2011/2012.

Policy:

- The Indonesian Palm Oil Producers Association (GAPKI) has proposed to the GOI a scheme to replace progressive palm oil export taxes with a three percent flat tax. The GOI has indicated that it may be possibility of adopting a flat tax, but stressed that the percentage must be greater than the three percent proposed by GAPKI. This debate remains ongoing and the GOI continues to maintain its progressive export tax, which raises taxes on a sliding scale based on the international price of palm oil. This results in higher export taxes during periods of high palm oils prices.
- The GOI was expected to start implementing REDD as of January 2011. However, implementation achieved, as stakeholders, to include the Ministry of Forestry, the Ministry of Agriculture, palm oil production companies, mining companies, and non-governmental organizations are still debating whether the draft should include only primary forests or both primary and secondary forests that are prohibited to be converted into other area uses such as mining and estate business.
- The rising palm oil prices have triggered a domestic cooking oil price hike. The GOI, hopes to maintain more stable cooking oil prices by providing consumer price control subsidies. Up to 240 billion Indonesian rupiah (roughly \$20 million) has been put aside for this initiative in calendar year 2011.

Production, Supply and Demand Data Statistics:

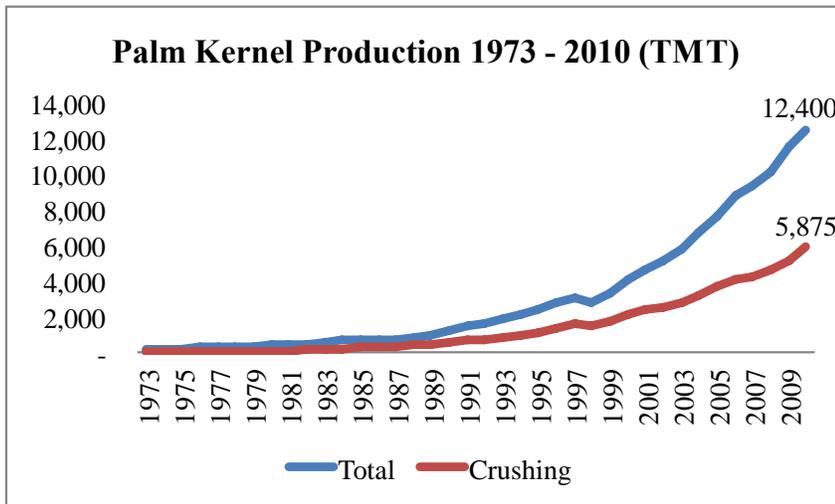
Oil, Palm Indonesia	2009/2010		2010/2011		2011/2012	
	Market Year Begin: Oct 2009		Market Year Begin: Oct 2010		Market Year Begin: Oct 2011	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted	0	7,650	0	7,800		8,000
Area Harvested	0	5,900	0	6,100		6,350
Trees	0	1,040,400	0	1,060,800		1,088,000
Beginning Stocks	190	190	242	242		297
Production	22,000	22,000	23,600	23,600		25,400
MY Imports	55	55	55	55		55
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0		0
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0		0
Total Supply	22,245	22,245	23,897	23,897		25,752
MY Exports	16,573	16,573	17,850	17,850		19,350
MY Exp. to EU	2,950	2,950	4,000	4,000		4,330
Industrial Dom. Cons.	1,165	1,165	1,180	1,180		1,250
Food Use Dom. Cons.	4,110	4,110	4,395	4,400		4,600
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	155	155	170	170		185
Total Dom. Cons.	5,430	5,430	5,745	5,750		6,035
Ending Stocks	242	242	302	297		367
Total Distribution	22,245	22,245	23,897	23,897		25,752
CY Imports	5	5	5	5		5
CY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0		0
CY Exports	16,750	16,750	18,000	18,000		19,540
CY Exp. to U.S.	0		0			
TS=TD		0		0		0

Commodities:

Oilseed, Palm Kernel

Production:

Palm fruit has two major parts, including the mesocarp from which palm oil is extracted and the kernel. The following chart demonstrates the total amounts of Indonesian palm kernel over the last several decades:



The above data shows that total palm kernel production experienced steep growth since 1999, reaching 12.4 mmt in 2010. In 2009 palm kernel crushers only used 48 percent of the palm kernel produced. However, this level is up significantly since 2000 due to increased capacity of palm kernel processing plants.

Palm kernel production stood at 5.875 mmt in MY 2009/2010. Post predicts that this will rise to 6.125 and 6.8 mmt in MY 2010/2011 and 2011/2012 respectively.

Consumption:

97 percent of palm kernel used by Indonesian crushers goes toward the production PKO (and subsequently PKM). The remaining three percent of Indonesian palm kernel is used in the production of livestock feed. No Indonesian palm kernel is exported, and Indonesia does not currently import palm kernel, as the domestic supply exceeds demand.

Production, Supply and Demand Data Statistics:

Oilseed, Palm Kernel Indonesia	2009/2010		2010/2011		2011/2012	
	Market Year Begin: Oct 2009		Market Year Begin: Oct 2010		Market Year Begin: Oct 2011	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted	0	7,650	0	7,800		8,000
Area Harvested	3,250	5,900	0	6,100		6,350
Trees	0		0			0
Beginning Stocks	230	230	80	80		85
Production	5,875	5,875	6,300	6,125		6,800
MY Imports	0	0	0	0		0
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0		0
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0		0
Total Supply	6,105	6,105	6,380	6,205		6,885
MY Exports	0	0	0	0		0
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0		0
Crush	5,950	5,950	6,200	6,045		6,710
Food Use Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0		0
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	75	75	75	75		75
Total Dom. Cons.	6,025	6,025	6,275	6,120		6,785
Ending Stocks	80	80	105	85		100
Total Distribution	6,105	6,105	6,380	6,205		6,885
CY Imports	0	0	0	0		0
CY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0		0
CY Exports	0	0	0	0		0
CY Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0		0
TS=TD		0		0		0

Commodities:

Oil, Palm Kernel

Production:

PKO is derived from palm kernel at the extraction rate of around 44 percent. Indonesia produced 2.6 mmt of PKO in MY 2009/2010. Increasing palm oil production and expanding crushing capacity would raise PKO production to 2.65 and 2.96 mmt in MY 2010/2011 and 2011/2012 respectively.

Consumption:

Domestic use is approximately 33 percent of total Indonesian PKO production, with domestic industrial consuming the lion's share (85 percent).

Trade:

66 percent of total Indonesian PKO production is destined for the export market. Indonesia PKO exports registered at nearly 1.59 mmt in MY 2009/2010. The volume is expected to grow to 1.8 and 2 mmt in MY 2010/2011 and MY 2011/2012 respectively.

Production, Supply and Demand Data Statistics:

Oil, Palm Kernel Indonesia	2009/2010		2010/2011		2011/2012	
	Market Year Begin: Oct 2009		Market Year Begin: Oct 2010		Market Year Begin: Oct 2011	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Crush	5,950	5,950	6,200	6,045		6,750
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.	0.4378	0.	0.4384		0.4378
Beginning Stocks	36	36	225	225		187
Production	2,605	2,605	2,715	2,650		2,955
MY Imports	2	2	2	2		2
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0		0
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0		0
Total Supply	2,643	2,643	2,942	2,877		3,144
MY Exports	1,586	1,586	1,900	1,800		2,030
MY Exp. to EU	550	550	550	550		600
Industrial Dom. Cons.	700	700	750	750		800
Food Use Dom. Cons.	132	132	140	140		150
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0		0
Total Dom. Cons.	832	832	890	890		950
Ending Stocks	225	225	152	187		164
Total Distribution	2,643	2,643	2,942	2,877		3,144
CY Imports	2	2	2	2		2
CY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0		0
CY Exports	1,650	1,650	1,950	1,950		2,100
CY Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0		0
TS=TD		0		0		0

Commodities:

Meal, Palm Kernel

Production:

PKM is derived from palm kernel at the extraction rate of around 53 percent. Indonesia produced 3.12 mmt of PKM in MY 2009/2010. Increasing palm oil production and expanding crushing capacity would raise PKM production to 3.2 and 3.5 mmt in MY 2010/2011 and 2011/2012 respectively.

Consumption:

Domestically, PKM is only consumed for animal feed and accounted for nearly 400,000 mt in MY 2009/2010. Feed use of PKM is expected to slowly grow to 450,000 and 500,000 mt in MY 2010/2011 and 2011/2012 respectively.

Trade:

85 percent of total Indonesian PKM production is destined for the export market. Indonesian PKM exports registered at 2.6 mmt in MY 2009/2010. The volume is expected to grow to 2.8 and more than 3 mmt in MY 2010/2011 and MY 2011/2012 respectively.

Production, Supply and Demand Data Statistics:

Meal, Palm Kernel Indonesia	2009/2010		2010/2011		2011/2012	
	Market Year Begin: Oct 2009		Market Year Begin: Oct 2010		Market Year Begin: Oct 2011	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Crush	5,950	5,950	6,200	6,045		6,750
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	1.	0.5235	1.	0.5327		0.5237
Beginning Stocks	30	30	144	144		115
Production	3,115	3,115	3,245	3,220		3,535
MY Imports	2	2	1	1		2
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0		0
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0		0
Total Supply	3,147	3,147	3,390	3,365		3,652
MY Exports	2,606	2,606	2,800	2,800		3,025
MY Exp. to EU	600	600	600	600		700
Industrial Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0		0
Food Use Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0		0
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	397	397	450	450		500
Total Dom. Cons.	397	397	450	450		500
Ending Stocks	144	144	140	115		127
Total Distribution	3,147	3,147	3,390	3,365		3,652
CY Imports	0	0	0	0		0
CY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0		0
CY Exports	2,725	2,725	2,850	2,850		3,050
CY Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0		0
SME	141	141	160	160		178
TS=TD		0		0		0

Commodities:

Oilseed, Soybean

Production:

Indonesian soybean production in MY 2011/2012 is predicted to reach 720,000 mt. This prediction anticipates the possibility that Indonesia will not increase its production levels in MY 2010/2011 due to ongoing weather problems.

The Indonesia Weather Office (BMKG), at the prospective level, has indicated that the 2011 dry season might start in June instead of April. Ministry of Agriculture officials have expressed their anxiety that

Indonesia will not increase soybean production in 2011 due to the unpredicted weather situation. Farmers in the southern areas of West Java typically finish preparing their fields for soybean production by the end of February. When weather cycles are normal, standing crops of soybeans are visible in April, when the dry season typically begins. The fields and beans then begin to dry down and farmers can harvest their crops during the beginning of June. However, because of the recent extraordinary weather, Indonesia's soybean production in MY 2010/2011 remains uncertain.

Post reflects uncertainty in Indonesia soybean production recovery in the following scenario:

Provided that the weather patterns are normal, Post predicts that production would increase from 700,000 mt in MY 2009/2010 to 720,000 mt in MY 2010/2011. Post pegs production in MY 2011/2012 at 720,000 mt to take into account the possible production problems in MY 2010/2011.

Consumption:

As mentioned in our January 2011 oilseeds update, the annual growth of the production of tempeh and tofu – which accounts for a large majority of Indonesian soybean consumption – stands at two to three percent. Smaller food sectors such as soymilk and soy sauce are growing at a higher rate, reportedly up to eight percent.

Based on that growth rate, domestic soybean consumption is predicted to grow to 2.45 mmt in MY 2011/2012.

Trade:

Stagnant production in the midst of growing consumption will result in higher imports of soybean. Imports of soybeans are expected to grow to 1.73 mmt in MY 2011/2012, of which 91 percent is expected to be imported from the United States.

Production, Supply and Demand Data Statistics:

Oilseed, Soybean Indonesia	2009/2010		2010/2011		2011/2012	
	Market Year Begin: Oct 2009		Market Year Begin: Oct 2010		Market Year Begin: Oct 2011	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted	540	550	550	555		555
Area Harvested	530	530	550	535		535
Beginning Stocks	100	100	70	70		50
Production	700	700	740	720		720
MY Imports	1,620	1,620	1,635	1,655		1,730
MY Imp. from U.S.	1,467	1,467	1,320	1,500		1,575
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0		0
Total Supply	2,420	2,420	2,445	2,445		2,500
MY Exports	0	0	0	0		0
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0		0
Crush	0	0	0	0		0
Food Use Dom. Cons.	2,300	2,300	2,340	2,340		2,390
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	50	50	55	55		60
Total Dom. Cons.	2,350	2,350	2,395	2,395		2,450
Ending Stocks	70	70	50	50		50
Total Distribution	2,420	2,420	2,445	2,445		2,500
CY Imports	1,630	1,630	1,635	1,635		1,700
CY Imp. from U.S.	1,450	1,450	1,320	1,320		1,335
CY Exports	0	0	0	0		0
CY Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0		0
TS=TD		0		0		0

Commodities:

Meal, Soybean

Consumption:

Soybean meal is mainly used by livestock feed producers in Indonesia. The growing trends in soybean meal consumption correspond with the increase in animal feed production. The increased levels of animal feed production further correspond with Indonesia's rapid economic growth. As more people enter the middle class, more people can afford to pay for meat, eggs and dairy. The Indonesian Feed Millers Association (GPMT) sets their national feed production target at 10.3 mmt in MY 2010/2011. GPMT also projects six percent production growth in livestock feed over the next marketing year.

Soybean meal, which is used as a source of protein, accounts for 25 percent of total feed ingredient. Based on this information, the feed industry will likely procure nearly 2.58 and 2.74 mmt of soybean meal in MY 2010/2011 and MY 2011/2012 respectively.

Trade:

Limited soybean supplies and the absence of soybean crushing facilities make Indonesia totally dependent on imported soybean meal to satisfy its domestic demand. Indonesia is predicted to import 2.6 and 2.7 mmt of soybean meal in MY 2010/2011 and MY 2011/2012 respectively. The overwhelming majority of Indonesian tofu and tempeh is derived from U.S. soybeans, due to their quality and size, which is desirable for these products. However, Indonesian importers of soybean meal are less concerned about overall quality and tend to be more price sensitive. As a result, a large margin of the soybean meal imported into Indonesia originates from South America.

Production, Supply and Demand Data Statistics:

Meal, Soybean Indonesia	2009/2010		2010/2011		2011/2012	
	Market Year Begin: Oct 2009		Market Year Begin: Oct 2010		Market Year Begin: Oct 2011	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Crush	0	0	0	0		0
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.	0.	0.	0.		0.
Beginning Stocks	65	65	45	144		169
Production	0	0	0	0		0
MY Imports	2,330	2,504	2,600	2,600		2,700
MY Imp. from U.S.	225	533	175	175		200
MY Imp. from EU	1	1	1	1		0
Total Supply	2,395	2,569	2,645	2,744		2,869
MY Exports	0	0	0	0		0
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0		0
Industrial Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0		0
Food Use Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0		0
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	2,350	2,425	2,600	2,575		2,735
Total Dom. Cons.	2,350	2,425	2,600	2,575		2,735
Ending Stocks	45	144	45	169		134
Total Distribution	2,395	2,569	2,645	2,744		2,869
CY Imports	2,450	2,450	2,600	2,600		2,760
CY Imp. from U.S.	150	150	175	175		200
CY Exports	0	0	0	0		0
CY Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0		0
SME	2,350	2,425	2,600	2,575		2,735
TS=TD		0		0		0

Commodities:

Oilseed, Copra

Production:

The availability of copra in Indonesia depends on the following factors:

- Fresh coconut productions

Indonesia fresh coconut production is predicted to decline within the next two years due to stagnant yields and smaller harvested areas. The yields are stagnating as farmers frequently fail to replant and regularly fertilize their trees. Coconut trees have become more of a “backyard crop” in which a single household might own between 20 – 50 trees. Farmers who actually specialize in coconut production generally control between 3 – 5 hectares of coconut planting land. The areas usually associated with coconut production are Gorontalo, North Sulawesi, Riau, and North Sumatra, in which they use coconuts to produce copra. Conversely, coconut tree logging activities and land conversion has resulted in decreased harvested areas for coconut.

Indonesian Fresh Coconut Production (dehusked)			
MY	Harvested Area	Yield	Production (MT)
2009/10	3,770,000	0.9284	3,500,000
2010/11	3,750,000	0.9293	3,485,000
2011/12	3,735,000	0.9277	3,465,000

Source: Post estimate from various sources

Note: production is measured in copra equivalent

As can be seen on the table, country’s coconut production (copra equivalent) is predicted to decline from 3.5 mmt in MY 2009/2010 to 3.485 mmt in MY 2010/2011, and it is expected to further decline to 3.465 mmt in MY 2011/2012.

- Other uses of fresh coconut

Industrial uses for fresh coconut are expected to grow over the next two marketing years. The Indonesian food industry, including two large instant coconut milk instant producers, Pulau Sambu and Cocomas, is the major growth driver of industrial consumption of fresh coconut.

Type of Use	Marketing Year (In MT)		
	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
Direct Use	800,000	760,000	735,000
Copra	1,600,000	1,535,000	1,480,000
Instant Coconut Milk	235,000	255,000	280,000
Other Food Industry	865,000	935,000	970,000

Lower supplies of fresh coconuts, combined with higher industrial demand for fresh coconuts, may result in less fresh coconuts available for copra production. Unstable copra prices also contribute to

lower copra production, as more farmers prefer to sell fresh coconuts instead of processing into copra. Consequently, production of copra is predicted to decline from 1.6 million mt in MY 2009/2010 to 1.535 mmt and 1.48 mmt in MY 2010/2011 and MY 2011/2012 respectively.

Consumption:Nearly all production of copra comes from copra crushing facilities, which produce crude coconut oil and copra meal.

Trade:A tiny fraction of copra, mostly in North Sulawesi and Gorontalo, is exported to Philippines. Geographically, these two provinces are very close to Philippines.

Policy:

Indonesia coconut council (DEKINDO) that has been established in 2008 is proposing to government to initiate coconut revitalization program in 2012. The program will include distribution of good coconut seed, replanting and rejuvenation, as well as developing value added products derived from coconut.

Production, Supply and Demand Data Statistics:

Oilseed, Copra Indonesia	2009/2010		2010/2011		2011/2012	
	Market Year Begin: Oct 2009		Market Year Begin: Oct 2010		Market Year Begin: Oct 2011	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted	0	0	0	0		0
Area Harvested	0	0	0	0		0
Trees	0	0	0	0		0
Beginning Stocks	172	172	172	172		152
Production	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,535		1,480
MY Imports	0	0	0	0		0
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0		0
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0		0
Total Supply	1,772	1,772	1,772	1,707		1,632
MY Exports	40	40	50	50		60
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0		0
Crush	1,550	1,550	1,550	1,495		1,440
Food Use Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0		0
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	10	10	10	10		10
Total Dom. Cons.	1,560	1,560	1,560	1,505		1,450
Ending Stocks	172	172	162	152		122
Total Distribution	1,772	1,772	1,772	1,707		1,632
CY Imports	0	0	0			0
CY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0			0
CY Exports	50	50	50			60
CY Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0			0
TS=TD		0		0		0

Commodities:

Oil, Coconut

Production:

Crude coconut oil (CCO) is extracted from copra. Lower copra availability, therefore, would reduce CCO production. Post estimates a decrease in CCO production from 968,000 mt in MY 2009/2010 to 935 and 900,000 mt in MY 2010/2011 and MY 2011/2012 respectively.

Consumption:

Less than forty percent of CCO production is used for industrial and food consumption in Indonesia. Food consumption, however, is expected to decline in the next two marketing years as Indonesian household more familiar with palm oil for cooking.

Trade:Indonesia is one of the five largest CCO exporting countries. The country exports more than 60 percent of its CCO production. Owing to the decreasing CCO production, the growing export and industrial use of CCO in the next two marketing years would be at the expense of lower food use of CCO.

Production, Supply and Demand Data Statistics:

Oil, Coconut Indonesia	2009/2010		2010/2011		2011/2012	
	Market Year Begin: Oct 2009		Market Year Begin: Oct 2010		Market Year Begin: Oct 2011	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Crush	1,550	1,550	1,550	1,500		1,440
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	1.	0.6245	1.	0.6233		0.625
Beginning Stocks	171	171	264	258		203
Production	968	968	968	935		900
MY Imports	0	0	0	0		0
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0		0
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0		0
Total Supply	1,139	1,139	1,232	1,193		1,103
MY Exports	550	556	620	645		650
MY Exp. to EU	165	165	165	195		200
Industrial Dom. Cons.	200	200	230	230		235
Food Use Dom. Cons.	125	125	150	115		110
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0		0
Total Dom. Cons.	325	325	380	345		345
Ending Stocks	264	258	232	203		108
Total Distribution	1,139	1,139	1,232	1,193		1,103
CY Imports	0	0	0	0		0
CY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0		0
CY Exports	660	600	660	660		665

CY Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0		0
TS=TD		-0		0		0

Commodities:

Meal, Copra

Production:

The extraction of crude coconut oil from copra would result in copra meal as a byproduct. Production of copra meal, in parallel with CCO production, is expected to decline from 505,000 mt in MY 2009/2010 to 478,000 and 468,000 mt in MY 2010/2011 and 2011/2012 respectively.

Consumption:

Nearly half of Indonesia copra meal production is used for animal (cattle) feed. Another half of copra meals are allocated for the export market.

Production, Supply and Demand Data Statistics:

Meal, Copra Indonesia	2009/2010		2010/2011		2011/2012	
	Market Year Begin: Oct 2009		Market Year Begin: Oct 2010		Market Year Begin: Oct 2011	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Crush	1,550	1,550	1,550	1,500		1,440
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.	0.3258	0.	0.3187		0.325
Beginning Stocks	12	12	3	15		23
Production	493	505	493	478		468
MY Imports	0	0	0	0		0
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0		0
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0		0
Total Supply	505	517	496	493		491
MY Exports	250	250	250	235		235
MY Exp. to EU	15	15	0	0		0
Industrial Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0		0
Food Use Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0		0
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	252	252	243	235		225
Total Dom. Cons.	252	252	243	235		225
Ending Stocks	3	15	3	23		31
Total Distribution	505	517	496	493		491
CY Imports	0	0	0	0		0
CY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0		0

CY Exports	225	225	240	230		230
CY Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0		0
SME	114	114	110	106		102
TS=TD		0		0		0

Commodities:

Oilseed, Peanut

Production:

Indonesia produced 1.15 mmt of peanuts that were harvested from 700,000 hectares of harvested area in MY 2009/2010. Production is predicted to slightly decline by 70,000 mt to 1.08 mmt in MY 2010/2011 due to possible unfavorable weather condition (read: higher rainfall). As the weather may back to normal, production recovery is expected to take a place in MY 2011/2012.

Consumption:

Most of peanut production is dedicated to food use. Indonesian traditional foods often include peanut sauces for condiments. Indonesian peanut consumption, therefore, will grow in parallel with population growth.

Stagnant production, in combination with growing food use, will result in smaller peanuts that are allocated for animal feed use and crushing.

Trade:

Indonesia experienced trade deficit of peanuts at minus 195,000 mt in MY 2009/2010. Production drop is expected to widen trade deficit to 292,000 mt in MY 2010/2011. The deficit will slightly drop to 250,000 mt in MY 2011/2012 thanks to possible production recovery.

Production, Supply and Demand Data Statistics:

Oilseed, Peanut Indonesia	2009/2010		2010/2011		2011/2012	
	Market Year Begin: Jan 2013		Market Year Begin: Jan 2014		Market Year Begin: Jan 2015	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted	0	0	0	0		0
Area Harvested	750	700	750	690		700
Beginning Stocks	40	40	40	17		11
Production	1,250	1,150	1,250	1,080		1,150
MY Imports	200	200	200	300		260
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0		0
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0		0
Total Supply	1,490	1,390	1,490	1,397		1,421
MY Exports	8	5	8	8		10
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0		0
Crush	65	40	65	40		50
Food Use Dom. Cons.	1,310	1,310	1,310	1,320		1,330
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	67	18	67	18		20
Total Dom. Cons.	1,442	1,368	1,442	1,378		1,400
Ending Stocks	40	17	40	11		11
Total Distribution	1,490	1,390	1,490	1,397		1,421
CY Imports	200	200	200	200		200
CY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0		0
CY Exports	8	5	8	0		0
CY Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0		0
TS=TD		0		0		0